NOTE XXII.

A NEW AND CURIOUS BURMESE ASCALAPHID FROM THE GENOA MUSEUM (GLYPTOBASIS SPINICORNIS)

BY

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(With 2 text-figures).

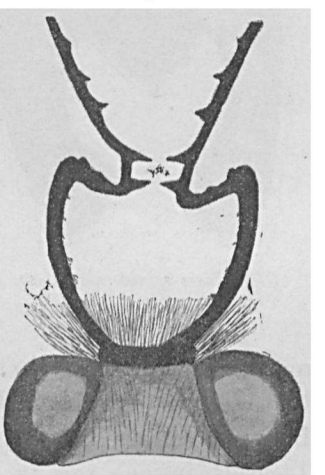
Some time ago Dr. R. Gestro at Genoa communicated to me for determination a small collection of Ascalaphidae, made by the late Leonardo Fea in Burmah. As that part of my recently appeared »Monographie der Ascalaphiden" (Catalogue des Collections Sélys, 1908) was then already printed, I publish here the description of the single new and very curious species in this collection.

Glyptobasis spinicornis, nov. sp.

Nearest related to *Gl. dentifera* Wlk. from India by the coloured tips of the wings in the ♀, but larger, about as large as *Acheron trux* Wlk.

Antennae reaching about to the pterostigma, black, in the ♀ straight and simple, in the ♂ very curiously shaped in the basal fourth (fig. 1), which is S-shaped. The basal part is very stout and slightly curved outwards, composed of long joints that bear very short and feeble bristles at the articulations (somewhat remembering the antennae of the ♂ of the brasilian genus *Orphne*).

Fig. 1.



Glyptobasis spinicornis, n. sp. ♂. Head and basal part of the antennae.

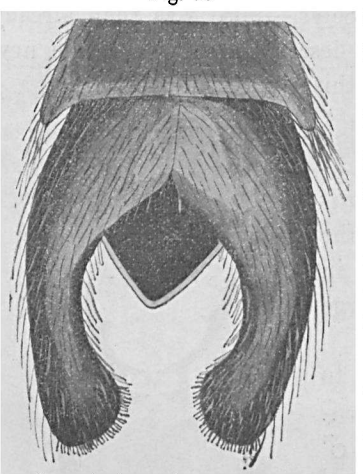
The following part is almost angularly curved inwards and bears two large, equal, sharp spines at the innerside; the rest, which is nearly straight, bears three feebler spines at its base, which increase very distinctly in size towards the tip.

Head black, with dense black villosity on the face and between the antennae. Vertex and occiput yellow. Eyes bronzy.

Thorax and legs black with black villosity, the yellow stripe on the dorsum is as in *G. nugax* Wlk., the oblique stripe on the breast is cream to yellowish.

Abdomen in both sexes shorter than the hindwings, yellowish above, venter and sides black. The gonopoda of the ♂ (fig. 2) have short and somewhat curved app. sup., the tips of which are thick and broad with many short spines. The genitalvalve is more primitively formed than in the other species of this genus and broadly pentagonal.

Fig. 2.



Glyptobasis spinicornis, n. sp. ♂. Upperside of the gonopoda.

The wings are more narrowly petiolated and broader than in *dentifera* and *nugax*. The pterostigma is pale brown to black, with 5 crossveins. The apicalfield has 3—4 rows of cells.

Nervature brown and dense. In both wings are 8—11 cells between the ramus obliquus and the postcosta, in the hindwings this number is larger than in the forewings. Radialsector with 7—8 branches. Between cubitus inferior and hindborder are at the most 14 cells in one row in the forewing, in the hindwing 9 cells. Membrane hyaline in the ♂, in the ♀ the tips of all wings have a brown quadrangular spot, which is of

the same colour as the hindwings of *Acheron*-females and reaches the pterostigma at the anterior side and the first radialsector at the posterior side. The appendix of the forewing is very short and straight.

Body ♂ 32, ♀ 29 mm.; forew. ♂ 35, ♀ 40 mm.; hindw. ♂ 32, ♀ 37 mm.
Abd. ♂ 21, ♀ 17 mm.; gr. br. ♂ 10, ♀ 12 mm.; gr. br. ♂ 8, ♀ 10¼ mm.
App. ♂ 2 mm.
Ant. ♂ 37, ♀ 38 mm.
Cost. forew. ♂ 35, ♀ 38.
Cost. hindw. ♂ 31, ♀ 32.

Hab. Burmah.

Two couples, one from Polan, Pegù, August—September 1887, the other from Bhamò, August 1885, collected by L. Fea. Types in the Genoa- and in the Leyden Museum.

Leyden Museum, January 1909.